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Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
170 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

LY, NGHI H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

DATE MAILED: 06/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Art Unit: 2617

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 18-27, 29-32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Havinis et al (US 6,311,069) in view of Kingdon et al (US 2001/0014604A1).

Regarding claims 18 and 34, Havinis teaches a method for requesting the agreement of a user of a mobile terminal of a mobile radio network to the transfer of their position data to a party requesting this position data (see Abstract), the method

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comprising: defining the privacy data stored in the database server at the central privacy location to assign to the mobile terminal at least one verification rule as to whether an agreement must be obtained on the mobile terminal side to forward the mobile terminal position to the requester (see column 7, lines 60-67), causing, by the switching center of the mobile radio network (Abstract, see "MSC"), in the case of the arrival of a request from a requester for the position of the mobile terminal in the switching center (Abstract, see "MSC" and "positioning request", also see column 2, lines 11-41 and column 3, line 56 to column 4, line 2), the database server at the central privacy location to make a check on the basis of the privacy data stored there (see column 5, lines 41-65), sending the result of the check performed at the central privacy location to the switching center, sending, by the switching center (see Abstract, column 2, lines 11-41 and column 3, line 56 to column 4, line 2, see "MSC"), if the result at least indicates that an agreement must be obtained (see column 5, lines 41-65), a request for an agreement to the mobile terminal, and transmitting, if the agreement is received by the switching center (see Abstract, column 2, lines 11-41 and column 3, line 56 to column 4, line 2, see "MSC"), the position of the mobile terminal to the requester (see column 5, lines 41-65 and column 7, lines 10-29).

Havinis does not specifically providing a central privacy location comprising a database server for storing privacy data regarding the mobile terminal, wherein the central privacy location constitutes a separate location from a Home Location Register for the mobile terminal.

Kingdon teaches providing a central privacy location comprising a database server for storing privacy data regarding the mobile terminal (see [0008], see *"VLR 16 is a database containing information about all of the MS's"* or see *"contain various subscriber information associated with a given MS"*), wherein the central privacy location constitutes a separate location from a Home Location Register for the mobile terminal (see fig.1, VLR 16 constitutes a separate location from HLR 26, and see [0008], see *"VLR"* and *"database 16"*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Kingdon into the system of Havinis in order to provide GPS assistance information (see Kingdon, [0002]).

Regarding claim 19, Havinis further teaches the request arrives at a position data acceptance location of the mobile radio network (see column 6, lines 23-38 and column 7, lines 10-29).

Regarding claim 20, Havinis further teaches the switching center is an MSC (Mobile Switch Center) or SGSN (Serving GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) Support Node) (see Abstract, column 2, lines 11-41 and column 3, line 56 to column 4, line 2, see *"MSC"*).

Regarding claim 21, Havinis further teaches requesting, by the switching center, the position of the mobile terminal from a BSS (Base Station System) or RAN (Reginal Area Network) (fig.1, see *"BSS"*) of the mobile radio network (see Abstract, column 2, lines 11-41 and column 3, line 56 to column 4, line 2, see *"MSC"* and *"positioning requesting"*).

Regarding claim 22, Havinis further teaches a verification rules specification can only comprise a prespecified set of different instructions, especially one of the following instructions: position data transfer without notification, position data transfer with notification to the mobile terminal, position data transfer only after agreement of the mobile station or if no response is received from the mobile station, only transfer position data with the agreement of the mobile station (see column 5, lines 41-65).

Regarding claim 23, Havinis further teaches storing, for a multiplicity of mobile subscriber identity modules and/or mobile stations, verification rules specifications and identity specifications for the mobile terminal or for a mobile subscriber identity module contained in it (see column 6, lines 23-38, column 1, lines 54-64 and column 7, lines 4-10).

Regarding claim 24, Havinis further teaches regularly receiving, by a switching center, especially a Visitor Location Register of a switching center from the Home Location Register of a mobile network the telecommunications address of the database server or receiving it when a mobile terminal registers at the switching center or its Visitor Location Register VLR (see column 1, lines 25-43 and column 1, lines 55-64).

Regarding claim 25, Havinis further teaches position data is only transferred to a requester if this is allowed for the period of the recording of the position according to stored conditions for the user of the mobile station or its mobile subscriber identity module through attributes stored in the database (see column 3, lines 8-25 and column 5, lines 41-65).

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Regarding claim 26, Havinis further teaches changing the conditions by the user via their mobile terminal or another terminal by mobile radio, WAP (Wireless Application Protocol), Internet, fixed network or in another way (see column 3, lines 8-41 and column 5, lines 41-65).

Regarding claim 27, Havinis further teaches the switching center is the mobile switching center currently being used by the mobile terminal (see Abstract, column 2, lines 11-41 and column 3, line 56 to column 4, line 2, see "MSC").

Regarding claim 29, Havinis further teaches the database server is a database comprising the verification rules specifications and possibly additional attributes and comprising an additional unit which makes the check (see column 1, lines 55-64).

Regarding claim 30, Havinis further teaches storing the entries in the database server but (see column 1, lines 55-64), to make upwards compatibility with a Home Location Register (also see column 1, lines 55-64), which does not support the improvement of the LCS (Locator Service) Privacy (see column 5, lines 18-65, "LCS") in accordance with the invention, transmitting entries to a mobile network Home Location Register on request or at regular intervals, so that the mobile network Home Location Register can transmit the entries to a switching center (see column 1, lines 55-64).

Regarding claim 30, Havinis further teaches performing a proportion of the checks (see column column 5, lines 45-53, column 6, line 61 to column 7, line 23) in accordance with a classification in the switching center, and transmitting the result as an additional input parameter to the database server (see column 55-64).

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Regarding claim 30, Havinis further teaches storing the entries in a Home Location Register (see column 1, lines 55-64, "HLR"), storing only additional attributes in the database server (see column 1, lines 55-64, "database"), and storing the address of the database server in the Home Location Register (also see column 1, lines 55-64, "HLR" and "database").

5. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Havinis et al (US 6,311,069) in view of Kingdon et al (US 2001/0014604A1) and further in view of Koch (US 6,961,417).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of Havinis and Kingdon teaches a claim 18. The combination of Havinis and Kingdon does not specifically disclose the database server is arranged in an SCP (Service Control Point).

Koch teaches the database server is arranged in an SCP (Service Control Point) (see column 3, line 64 to column 4, line 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Koch into the system of Havinis and Kingdon in order to provide real-time status, subscriptions, and modifications of pre-provisioned communication services and parameters (see Koch, column 1, lines 6-10).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 18-32 and 34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi H. Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-7911. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am-5:30 pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for


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Nghi H. Ly



CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER